FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII.—NO. 21.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 11.]

Ashes of Roses.

Soft on the sunset sky
Bright daylight closes,
Leaving when light doth die
Pale hues that mingling lie—
Ashes of roses.

When Love's warm sun is set,
Love's brightness closes;
Eyes with hot tears are wet,
In hearts there linger yet
Ashes of roses.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, it worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

In "*The Egyptian Princess*," and "*Varda: A Romance of Ancient Egypt*," two delightful novels from the pen of George Moritz Ebers, Professor of Egyptian language and archæology at the University of Leipsic, we have the condensed information of one of the first Egyptologists of the age respecting the domestic and religious life of a people heretofore considered a race of gloomy bigots, who, judging by the delineations on their monuments, had no conception of the beautiful in art; nor, judging from the number of animals they worshipped, any idea of the true divinity of God.

Contrary to this, we learn from these two books—which, though romances in the fullest sense of the word, are, the author tells us, true pictures of Egyptian life in the age in which the scenes are laid—that the people of the Nile valley, in the days of the Pharaohs, were among the most intellectual and active people of antiquity; passionately devoted to all that pertains to the world to come, but appreciating and enjoying the pleasures of this life fully as much as the Greeks.

In 1870 Professor Ebers discovered and acquired what is known now as the Ebers Papyrus, the second in extent and the first in preservation of all the known ancient writings. It was made in the 16th century B. C., and contains a complete manual of Egyptian medicine at that time. The physicians were always priests, who, as a class, were the nobility of Egypt. They seem also to have verified the old Latin mediæval proverb, *Ubi tres medici duo athei*—"Where there are three physicians there are two atheists." For, though strictly keeping up all the observances of animal worship, the more enlightened of them utterly rejected it in any but a symbolical sense. The "Initiated" alone held the great secret of the "Unnameable One," the God to whom the sublime nine Gods prayed as miserable and helpless suppliants. While there were even then naturalists who upheld the invariability of law and the eternity of matter and intelligence.

The author tells us in the preface to the "Egyptian Princess" that he feared a story confined entirely to Egypt might become wearisome; hence he laid the scene of this his first novel, in the reign of Cambyses the son of Cyrus, who married the daughter, as he supposed, of Amasis king of Egypt, who had dethroned and supplanted Pharaoh Hophra. Instead of this Amasis passed off Nitelis the daughter of Hophra as his own child, and gave her to Cambyses, who, on discovering the fraud, invaded Egypt with the Greeks as his allies. This gave an opportunity to introduce Greek and Persian as well as Egyptian life, for the story opens before the marriage of Nitelis, and is carried on to the death of Cambyses after his conquest of Egypt.

The author's fear was, in our opinion, unfounded, for Varda, the last and best of the two, is, as the title indicates, an Egyptian romance, the scene being entirely confined to Egypt, and, so far from "becoming wearisome," is intensely interesting merely as a romance, and gives a much better description of the domestic and religious life of the Egyptians than the "Eyptian Princess."

The leading characters in both are historical, the story of Varda being a combination of the narrative of Herodotus and the "Epos of Pentaur," of which Professor Ebers says: "So many copies have been handed down to us." Most of his readers however, like ourselves, never heard of this "Epos," and probably never would do so but for the novel. But whoever reads Varda must always remember Pentaur the poet and priest. We confess, however, that we were more interested in Nebsecht the naturalist, the bosom friend of the poet, who practices vivisection, dissects an ape to discover the action of the heart, and the hand of a forger to find out how it moved; and declares the pursuit of truth the most glorious work of man. When he is dying Pentaur seeks to comfort him with the assurance: "If the Gods reward anything, it is the honest struggle, the earnest seeking after truth; if any spirit can be made one with the great soul of the world, it will be yours; and if any eye may see the Godhead through the veil which here shrouds the mystery of His existence, yours will have earned the privilege."

To which the physician replies, with the characteristic longing of a scientific mind, "It is not seeing, it is seeking that is delightful—so delightful that I would willingly set my life there against another life here for the sake of it."

He has, as he says, "pushed and pulled" and just as he thinks he has caught a glimpse of the truth, "the heavy fist of death comes down upon me and shuts my eyes." When, feeling he is dying, he says to Pentaur, "my journey is beginning, who knows whither?" and the poet replies "not into vacancy, not to end in nothingness!" He replies in substance what we here translate into rhyme, saying:

Each thing results in being that it is its function to become,
And being something, I cannot be counted nothing in the sum;
For nature tolerates no waste, all works to its appointed end,
Our wish—our will is never asked—for unto LAW must all things bend—
Then, after death, what I shall be I do not know and do not care,
It is sufficient I shall live, it matters not the how or where.

The prayer of Pentaur, which we also re-produce in rhyme, was taken from the sacred writings and shows how advanced were the Initiated in their knowledge, or rather perception, of the one true God who pervades all nature; a knowledge they carefully kept from the masses, regarding it as fire to be enclosed within brazen walls, beneficial only when handled by the priests for the people. Pentaur prays when shocked at Nebsecht's unbelief:

O Thou! the One! though stars may fall from Heaven on every summer night,
The law immutable still guides each never resting planet's flight.
Thy all pervading Spirit dwells, I know, in me and all mankind;
O, when I think, be Thou, as light, made manifest within my mind;
And, when I act, O be Thou shown as mercy in my every deed,
And when I speak do Thou as Truth—Truth always—from my lips proceed.

But the simon pure novel reader who reads only for the interest of the story must not be frightened by these selections, and fear he is getting only information when seeking pleasure of another sort, for the story of "Varda" is a most romantic one, and the plot well devised. The characters are real men and women, not mere Egyptian outlines, and the interest never flags while the notes and references, which in the "Egyptian Princess" are superabundant, are only sufficient to the clear understanding of "Varda." John B. Alden, of New York, re-publishes "Varda" neatly bound in cloth for 38 cts. "The Egyptian Princess" as yet we have only seen in the Sea Side Library edition, but it is worthy of a more appropriate dress and doubtless can be found in a suitable library binding.

The April number of *At Home and Abroad* opens with a paper from W. R. Henry, Cotton is not King," which contains an argument against the production of cotton to the exclusion of home supplies; also an interesting article on "The War with Mexico," by Capt. Chas. R. Jones, Company A., 12th U. S. Infantry, the father of Col. Chas. R. Jones, the present proprietor of the Magazine. We are promised some additional items on Major Lally's march from Vera Cruz to Jalappa, by Col. Wm. J. Clarke, whose company Capt. Jones mentions as "literally cut to pieces" at the battle of the National Bridge where Capt. Clarke was shot through the thigh, and promoted for "gallant and meritorious conduct."

HARNETT COUNTY LETTER.

Value of Confederate Money in 1865—Too much Rain for the Farmers—Cotton and Turpentine—Harnett Magistrates.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

HARRINGTON, N. C, April 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—It would have done your heart good to see the joy beaming on the countenances of the old patrons of the *old* OBSERVER, on seeing a copy of the *new*. The old familiar heading was instantly recognized, and the hope expressed that the son would make as good an editor as his illustrious father.

Well do I remember the last number of the old OBSERVER I saw. It was banded out of the office to one of Johnston's army, and was printed on but one side. The types were made to express the hope that Sherman would yet be driven back, and the good old town saved from pillage. Vain hope! In a few short hours they were melted, and the hopes so fondly cherished perished in the flames.

To show the difference in prices now and then: I was in Fayetteville a short time before the collapse, and purchased a hat from one of your now largest dry goods merchants. He did a small business then; and of hats had only three in stock. I paid him $25 for one. Before I left, Mr. Hale came in and purchased one, to send to Lee's army to the present editor of the OBSERVER, paying $300 therefor. After he left, I asked the merchant what he would take for the other: "$350," was the reply. I sold some flour that day for $1,100 per barrel, or I could not have been so extravagant.

The farmers of this section are preparing for planting as fast as the weather will permit, but the prospect for goop crops this year is not favorable as the ground is literally soaked by the excessive rains.

Cotton will be planted as largely as last year and guano used as extensively. Turpentine will be worked more extensively than last year, though prices are weaker.

Most of the peach blooms have been killed, but the prospect for a full apple crop is good.

Following is a list of the Magistrates for Harnett County:

Johnsonville—F. J. Swann, R. C. Belden, A. E. McDonald.

Barbecue—John Maxwell, John Harrington, John W. Burns.

Upper Little River—Sherod Patterson, Neill Clark, D. C. McLean.

Lillington—M. A. Melvin, J. R. Marsh, John W. McNeill, Hector C. Bailey, (col'd).

Averysboro—James C. Parker, N. S. Stewart, George R. Hodges.

Grove—Cornelius Hodges, S. R. Wilson, A. D. Turlington.

Neill's Creek—A. H. Poe, Wm. Pearson, Reddin Byrd.

Hector's Creek—P. A. Norris, D. E. Green, A. A. Bradley.

Buckhorn—W. A. Dewer, Jesse Morgan, L. L. T. Spence.

Stewart's Creek—A. R. Wilson, D. J. Parker, Duncan Darroch.

Black River—M. E. Byrd, Thos. Matthews, Jacob C. Williams.

Anderson's Creek—James M. Turner, 2 years; John F. Shaw, 4 years; Hugh D. McDonald, Niven Ray, Jacob West, 6 years.

JOHNNIE REB.

Jefferson Davis will deliver the opening address at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society in Nashville on May the 2d.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORESTS.

Their Woods and Timbers Said to Exceed Those of Any Other State.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Herald.]

The plants of North Carolina have long been considered by botanists as unsurpassed in variety and beauty by those of any of the States of the Union, excepting a few of those which lie upon the Gulf of Mexico. Indeed the *flora* of this State should properly be regarded as forming the transition between the northern and southern botanical districts, as it is within its boundaries that many of the northern plants have their southern limits, and some of those which form a peculiar feature of southern vegetation commence. There is still another circumstance which gives a much greater variety to the vegetation of North Carolina than could be derived from a mere difference of 2½° of latitude between her northern and southern boundaries. The mountains on the western border of the State are several hundred feet higher than in any other of the States east of the Mississippi, so that the difference of elevation between them and the sea-coast occasions a difference of vegetation equal to that of 10° or 12° of latitude. Thus upon the higher summits are found such as belong to the White mountains of New Hampshire, to those in north-eastern New York, and to Canada. The intervening ranges of Virginia and Pennsylvania partake in part only of the same peculiarities, but the greater elevation of some of the North Carolina summits permits the growth of some species which are unknown between them and the northern regions abovenamed. As to the forest wealth of North Carolina, in the shape of useful and valuable woods, it is very great indeed, and is believed to exceed on the whole that of any other State. Little was known of it, except to botanists, until a very recent date. The exhibition of woods at the Atlanta exposition by the North Carolina State department and the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. attracted universal attention and admiration, and made it certain that the time is at hand when the forests of the "old North State," if properly worked, will yield a larger income than all her gold mines. Frequent inquiry from all sections of the country followed, and the exhibition in Boston of these woods by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., at the fair of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute last autumn further stimulated the desire for information in regard to the woods of North Carolina. To meet this inquiry in a full and reliable manner, Mr. P. M. Hale of Raleigh, N. C., has just issued a volume of 272 pages, with the title of "The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina." This work embraces, in a comprehensive form, a compilation from the botanical and geological reports of Drs. Curtis, Emmons and Kerr, to which has been added information obtained from the census bureau, and accurate reports from the several counties of the State. The work of itself is one of much interest even to the general reader, while to those engaged in the various industries using in whole or in part wood as the raw material, it will be not only interesting but no doubt very useful in their business. It is timely, also, in view of the fact that the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute will no doubt embrace in its coming exposition, among the varied contributions from many of the Southern States, a still greater and better exhibit of the woods of the North Carolina forests.

HICKORY.—This town is located on the W. N. C. Railroad sixty miles west of Salisbury, and one hundred and ninety miles from Raleigh. Its attitude above the level of the sea is about 1200 feet. It is situated on a high ridge, from which the country slopes off in every direction. The climate is dry and bracing, and free from every unwholesome influence. The town is regularly incorporated and has a government by a mayor and commissioners. It has no corporation debt, and the town tax is very moderate. It has seven churches for whites, viz: Methodist, Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran and Catholic. Besides these there are three churches owned by the colored people. There are two hotels and several boarding houses. It has many substantial and elegant brick buildings, and several others will be constructed during the coming season. The stores and shops of the place contain everything needed in a civilized community. Two livery stables furnish abundant facilities for exploring the surrounding territory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Two warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco are in operation, and Hickory is already an important tobacco market. The growth of the weed, and the skill of the tobacco growers of the surrounding country is regularly increasing, and will in a few years make this one of the largest markets in the State. There are five tobacco factories here, of which two make only smoking tobacco.

The "Piedmont Wagon Company" is prominent among the industries of Hickory. Its operations are being continually enlarged, and already it competes successfully with the long established factories of the West. Two flourishing schools, one for males and the other for females, besides the Catholic Seminary for girls, are in successful operation here. The trade in lumber and shingles is considerable, the material being furnished by mills in and around the town. The country around produces an abundance of excellent wheat, and much of this is ground into flonr by mills in this vicinity.—*Piedmont Press.*

Peter Cooper's will shows his estate to amount to about $2,000,000, which with the exception of $200,000 bequeathed to benevolent purposes, he leaves to his son ex-Mayor Cooper and daughter, wife of Hon. A. S. Hewitt. He leaves $100,000 to Cooper Institute.

Fayetteville, Wilmington and the State.

Now that the negotiations for the purchase and completion of the Yadkin Valley Railroad have been effected and the Wilson and Florence railroad is a certainty, the old town of Fayetteville which has been struggling for existence for many years and which by reason of debt and taxes actually surrendered its charter a year or two ago, may rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for her redemption draweth nigh. We look to see the town grow into an important manufacturing centre, and to hear that real estate which even now can be bought "dirt cheap" has appreciated in value very much. We sincerely rejoice at the prospect which opens for the old place around which so many interesting memories cluster, and trust that it may justify the most sanguine expectations of the good people there. With the completion of the two roads referred to Fayetteville will have direct and easy access to all points North, South, East and West, and with the additional facilities for transportation and travel afforded by the Cape Fear river, there is no reason why it should not become an important commercial town. The road from Wilson *via* Fayetteville to Florence, S. C., will straighten the Wilmington and Weldon railroad and shorten it about 60 miles, we believe, and while it will doubtless have some effect upon the port of Wilmington, still as in most other cases of a similar kind, the injury to that city will not be as serious as some apprehend. We regard every new railroad that is built, no matter where, in the State as necessarily beneficial to all ultimately. The day of Wilmington's great prosperity as a sea-port is bound, in accordance with the laws of trade, to come at an early period. It is the nearest Atlantic port to some of the most important Western trade centres, and will soon be the best, except one, south of Baltimore, and nothing can prevent the early realization of the hopes of her citizens that she will be a great commercial emporium. Verily, we all in every part of our great commonwealth have cause to feel cheerful at the rapid strides the State is making towards a splendid destiny. Let her people continue to multiply schools, and build railroads and mills, and factories, and open mines, and establish a system of intensive farming—and a few years will find her abreast of the foremost State of the Union in every respect.—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

PHOSPHATE ROCK DISCOVERED ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—The discovery of phosphate rock at Castle Hayne, the property of Dr. T. D. Hogg, of Raleigh, near where the W. & W. R R. crosses the northeast branch of the Cape Fear river, about ten miles above Wilmington, is thought to be important. The indications are that the bed is extensive, while the analysis demonstrates its richness in phosphatic elements. There are many beds of coporlites on the lower waters of the Cape Fear, but those heretofore examined have not been of sufficient importance to justify operating them. Green sand is also found, while, as is well known, marl of great excellence abounds.

A friend corrects us as to the name of Dr. Hogg's estate. He says about 1740 Mr. Thomas Haynes, an English gentleman who had married the daughter of Rev. Richard Marsden (the first rector of St. James's parish, at Wilmington, and who owned the Hermitage) purchased the land adjoining the Hermitage and erected on it a fine building and called it Castle Haynes.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

ERRORS CONCERNING OYSTERS.—In a letter to the Philadelphia and Medical Surgical Journal, Dr. Charles L. Dana, of New York, points out some prevalent errors concerning oysters. It has been said that the oyster, on account of its hepatic diastase, has the power of digesting itself. In a series of experiments, Dr. Dana has given the molusk some excellent opportunities of doing so, but it declines to digest even its own liver. As to the superior digestibility of raw oysters over cooked, it was found that when boiled for a short time, or roasted in the shell, they were nearly if not quite as rapidly dissolved as the raw. Cooking, in fact, loosened the muscular fibrils, thus allowing the peptic juices to penetrate. Referring to the current belief that oysters will dissolve in ale while they become hard in brandy, and hence that ale should be taken with oysters instead of liquors, Dr. Dana denies the solvent powers of ale, and demonstrates the fact that it really hardens the oyster even more than brandy does.

LEGISLATION FOR SLEEPING-CAR OCCUPANTS.—A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature which possesses rather more than the average interest attaching to legislative offerings. It provides, in brief, that where a sleeping-car passenger pays for a lower berth and the upper is not occupied, the latter shall not be made up where the passenger requests it. As it is now, a passenger occupying a lower berth is shut in by the upper, whether there is any one in it or not. The present practice, Senator Mason claims, is simply an invitation to the travelling public to pay for a whole section or be cooped up in a lower berth, when frequently the upper berth is not occupied and might just as well be raised as not.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Raleigh *News and Observer:* Col. D. G. Cowan, who was in command of the 32d North Carolina regiment during the war, is dying at Norfolk, Va., his home. His wife, who is a sister of Mrs. J. B. Burwell and Mrs. R. J. Harris, of this city, is also dying there....Preparations are being made at Shaw University for the erection of the new wing of the main building.... The Governor, by authority of an act of the late General Assembly, offers for sale the Governor's Mansion and grounds.

After July first, stamps will not be required on checks.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.—A new assessment for all the property of the State is one result of the legislation of the last session, to be followed by a new assessment every four years thereafter. It may be hoped that in the future there may be not only greater uniformity as among the different counties of the State, but also greater rigidness on the part of assessors in bringing out and enforcing something like approximate values of property of all kinds. Too much of tender consideration for individual cases has not only worked discontent from irregularities of assessment but great hardship to counties which become unable to meet necessary and unavoidable liabilities from insufficiency of revenue. It is evidently the fact that assessments have been made too much on the representations of property holders rather than on the judgment of assessors. These latter act in a quasi judicial character, and must be governed by facts and reason, not by feeling or sentiment. If general prosperity is indicative of the value of property, then it is certain that property of all kinds will now bear a tax heavier than that imposed ten years ago. If property is put on the market at the valuation of holders, then it will bear a tax heavier than the courage or indulgence of assessors impose upon it.

If the progress made by a State is to be noted by the increase in the valuation of property, then the claims made by the press of the great advancement of this State in material progress are falsified by statistical tables. The valuation now is a trifling percentage over that of ten years ago Population in the meantime has made healthy increase. The number of factories of all kinds has increased. New and profitable means of investment have been found, lines of communication have been extended, prosperous towns have sprung up, agricultural industry finds greater rewards. Lands and property must have appreciated in value. Yet, for all the world knows to the contrary, North Carolina is still in the throes of poverty, still staggering under the blows of the war, still unrecuperated from her heavy losses. The world judges us by the argument of statistics, not by the florid coloring of the press; and when it sees that our lands are assessed at a very low rate, it infers their intrinsic inferiority, and finds no inducement to divert the eye of immigration in this direction. When it sees the absurdly low rate at which stock of all kinds is valued, it argues not only gross neglect in the improvement of stock, but unfriendliness of soil and climate to the improvement of the same.

All this has a tendency to discourage capital and immigration; and as a matter of sound policy there should be a change in the system.

A higher valuation of property would not operate as a burden. To counties oppressed with debt, it would afford relief without resort to special legislation until the obligations were cancelled. To those not in debt it would justify a reduction of the rate of taxation. That would be unavoidable, for no county will levy more than it needs; and no administration would risk the odium of imposing useless burdens on the people.

The spectacle would soon be presented of a State with a large valuation and a low rate of taxes, instead of as now a comparatively high rate with a low valuation.

The first condition commands respect at home and abroad, the other is without either respect or sympathy; for the apparent poverty argues the abuse or neglect of those very advantages of which it is our pride to boast.—*Asheville Citizen.*

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.—The General Assembly at its recent session made provision for valuing the land and personal property throughout the State. This assessment is a matter of great importance, and every precaution should be taken to obtain fair valuations. There is very little doubt of the fact that, generally speaking, the property of the State has been assessed too low. Governor Jarvis in his message to the last General Assembly called attention to this fact, and showed how it produced abroad the impression that the State is extremely poor, and had the effect of discouraging immigration, when a fair valuation of the property of the State would go far towards removing that impression. It is however, much more important that valuations should be *uniform* than that they should be high or low. If the same standard were everywhere adopted, whether that standard were above or below the truth, it would make but little difference, for the taxes would then be equally levied and collected, and the rate of taxation to produce a given revenue would be high or low to correspond with the valuations. Low valuations would necessitate a high rate of taxation, and high valuations would bring about a low rate of taxation. The problem is to get the valuations equal everywhere throughout the State, so that each taxpayer will contribute his equitable part towards supporting the Government. This can only be done by adhering to the rule laid down by the General Assembly, of assessing property at its market value.—*Hickory Press.*

WHAT AN EX-POST FACTO LAW IS.—In the case of King, who was convicted and sentenced so many times and in which the Supreme Court of the United States gave judgment the other day, the Court—Mr. Justice Miller delivering the opinion—defined what an *ex-post facto* law is, in these words;

"We are of opinion that any law passed after the commission of an offence, which, in relation to that offence or its consequences, alters the situation of a party to his disadvantage, is an *ex-post facto* law. No one can be criminally punished in this country, except according to a law prescribed for his government by the sovereign authority, before the imputed offence was committed, and which existed as a law at the time,"

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

State vs. Staton—1. The case of the State vs. Johnston, 76, N. C., 209, approved; to the effect that an indictment for an assault with intent to commit rape (under Bat. Rev., chap. 32, section 5) is supported by proof that the assault was made upon a female under ten years of age. It is not necessary that the age should be stated in the bill.

2. Such offence is a misdemeanor and to charge it as a felony does not raise the grade of the offence.

Larkins vs. Bullard.—A judgment taken against infant defendants is irregular and may be set aside at any time, when it appears there was no service of process on them and no guardian appointed to protect their rights.

Cheatham vs. Crews.—In partition of land, equality must be had by compensation in money for the deficiency, according to the value of the land at the time of the decision. The right to such compensation arises out of an implied warranty attaching to each share from all the others.

Long vs. McLean.—The provision of the constitution (art. 1, section 16), prohibiting "imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud," has no application to actions for tort; it is confined to causes of action arising *ex contractu*.

Boing vs. Railroad Company.—Motion for writ of *recordari*, as a substitute for an appeal, must be made at the next ensuing term of the appellate court.

2. Neglect of the attorney and that of the party—distinction between, noted.

State vs. Dickson.—The indictment for false pretense in this case, and the proof to warrant the verdict of guilty, are supported by the decision in State vs. Eason, 86 N. C., 674, and the cases there cited.

State vs. Coppersmith.—An affray is cognizable in the Superior Court as to both defendants, when it appears that a deadly weapon was used by either.

Fox vs. Brooks.—A party whose contract for the purchase of land has not been discharged is not entitled to homestead against a judgment obtained on the same; therefore when the grantee contracted to pay a note which the grantor owed to a third person, in consideration of a land purchase, it was held that the land is subject to the payment of such debt.

State vs. Whitley.—A tales juror is required to possess the same qualifications as one of the regular panel, with the additional one of being a freeholder.

State vs. Taylor.—A party cannot contradict his own witness. Where the State called and examined a witness who was afterwards put upon the stand and examined by the defendant, it was held inadmissible for the State on cross-examination to discredit him.

State vs. House.—When no error appears the judgment below will be affirmed.

State vs. Morgan.—The Solicitor has the right by leave of the court to enter a *nol pros.* after a general verdict of guilty, to one of the counts in an indictment for larceny and receiving, &c.

State vs. Bailey.—Proceeding in bastardy. The questions raised on the trial are governed by the decision in State vs. Rogers, 79 N. C., 609, and State vs. Crouse, 86 N. C., 617.

State vs. Beverly.—1. Evidence that another committed the offence of which the defendant was being tried is inadmissible. The defendant must show that he is innocent, not that another is guilty.

2. Whether counsel should be stopped in improper language in addressing the jury at the time or it should be referred to by the judge in the charge to the jury is matter of discretion with the judge. Remarks of counsel are not objectionable.

State vs. Pippen.—In fornication and adultery evidence of acts anterior to the two years preceding the finding of the bill of indictment is competent to be considered by the jury in connection with evidence of other acts of a like nature within the two years.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

Stanly *Observer:* The Superior Court of Stanly County, Judge W. M. Shipp presiding, adjourned Saturday evening, 31st. The criminal docket was not very heavy, the following being the principal cases of any note: W. R. Whitley, larceny; found guilty; judgment suspended; Walter Tomlinson, col., larceny, found guilty; judgment suspended. The Grand Jury found the following true bills: David Fraley, murder of H. F. Walker; trial removed to Cabarrus county at its next term of Court; Dr. R. A. Anderson, murder of Charlie Cox; admitted to bail and trial continued to next term of court. The civil docket was of very small importance, and was dismissed on Wednesday morning.....The Hearne and Hathcock gold mine owned by S. J. Pemberton and Joseph Marshall, and the sale of which has been under negotiation for some time, has at last been sold. It was purchased by a Northern company, and the price was away up among the thousands.

Hickory *Press:* A portion of the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton having been completed, thirty inmates were taken to that place this week. As soon as more rooms are prepared other patients will be removed from the Asylum at Raleigh.... The premium sale of leaf tobacco at the Farmers' Warehouse last Wednesday was a decided success. There was a large quantity of leaf on the market, and a great many packages were shipped here by railroad from Yancey, Mitchell, Buncombe and Madison counties, and a large number of wagons were here from Burke, Catawba, Caldwell, Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander counties. There were a number of buyers present from other markets, in addition to the local dealers and manufacturers. The bidding and selling was spirited, and the tobacco brought good prices.

Asheville *Citizen:* Old Fort has a population of some 200, with six stores and a large furniture manufactory.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Walter Q. Gresham, appointed by the President to the Postmaster Generalship, is at present United States District Judge in Indiana. He was born in Harrison county, Indiana, in 1832, and is therefore 51 years of age. He was educated in his native State, and after his graduation at the Indiana State University in Bloomington he studied law. He was from the first successful as a lawyer, and took an active part in the politics of the State. Shortly before the outbreak of the late civil war he was elected a representative of the State Legislature, and in 1861 he was chairman of the House committee on military affairs. While occupying this position he co-operated so skillfully and energetically with Gov. Morton in the organization of the State militia and in raising and forwarding troops that the latter on the 18th of September, 1861, commissioned him as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. On the 20th of March, 1862, he was promoted to be colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and on the 11th of August, 1863, to be brigadier-general of volunteers. He participated in the siege of Corinth, the siege and capture of Vicksburg and the siege of Jackson, Miss., and up to the 8th of January, 1864, he commanded the third brigade of the fourth division of the seventeenth army corps. He was brevetted major-general for distinguished gallantry, and after January, 1864, he commanded the fourth division of the seventeenth corps until July of the same year, when he was severely wounded in the action before Atlanta. He was mustered out of the service on the 30th of April, 1866, and as soon as his health was restored he entered into partnership with Judge Butler, of New Albany, Indiana, and resumed the practice of the law in that city. During the war Gen. Gresham's personal relations with Gen. Grant were very friendly, and when the latter became President for the first time in 1869 he appointed Mr. Gresham district judge for the district of Indiana. This position he still holds. In 1881 he was strongly urged for a place in the cabinet of President Garfield, and there is reason to believe that the representations of his friends in his behalf were regarded with much favor, but that he was not nominated because his party in the West failed to agree upon him. Judge Gresham has accepted his appointment, but will not be ready to assume the duties of his new office for several days. The President has appointed Mr. Hatton, first assistant postmaster-general, to act in the meantime.

STATE FAIR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS AGAIN.—We recently published the offer of an $80 set of maps as a special premium to be competed for at the State Fair this fall by the pupils of public schools, ontside of incorporated cities, for the best map drawing. We now take pleasure in stating for the farther benefit of the scools, that Messrs. Alfred Williams & Co., book sellers of this city, offer one Johnson Revolving Book Case, valued at $15, for the best county map, drawn by any pupil of a public school located in an incorporated town; the map to be of the county in which the pupil resides, and on the scale of one mile to the inch. Also Baker, Pratt & Co., New York, manufacturers of school furniture, through Messrs A. Williams & Co., offer one handsome walnut teachers' desk, valued at $40, for the best drawn map of North Carolina, by any teacher in the State, on a scale of six miles to the inch. All maps to be drawn in 1883. These are most elegant and useful premiums and are well worth competing for.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

THE LATE D. W. COURTS, ex-Treasurer of North Carolina, who died at his residence at Cary recently, was born in Culpepper county, Va., Nov. the 26th, 1801. He was reared in Rockingham county, this State, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1823. He represented Surry county in the General Assembly in 1831, '32, '33 and 36. At the session of the General Assembly of 1836 he was elected State Treasurer and was re-elected in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed by President Van Buren Consul of the United States at Matanzas, Cuba, which position he resigned after a short term. On returning to North Carolina he removed to Rockingham county and resumed the practice of law.

In 1846 and '48 he represented that county in the House of Commons, and in the State Senate in 1850. At this session he was elected State Treasurer, which position he held until January, 1863.—*Ral. Visitor.*

SOME OLD PAPERS.—By the kindness of Mrs. Dr. Holt we had the privilege of looking over some very old newspapers. They were copies of the *North Carolina Telegraph*, published at Fayetteville, N. C., in 1826, nearly sixty years ago. Why the paper should be called the Telegraph, long before the telegraph came into use, we cannot imagine. It is said that a system of telegraphing by flags from one hill to another was then in use, from which the paper probably took its name. Each page of the paper is about half as large as a page of the *Enterprise*. Rev. Dr. R. Hall Morrison, who was the first President of Davidson College, was the editor.—*Davidson College Enterprise.*

THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.—Now that the State's interest has been transferred to the sydicate, and Mr. Julius A. Gray re-elected president, we expect to see this important State road vigorously pushed to completion. The Wilmington *Review*, we are sorry to see, still thinks Wilmington is to suffer by the syndicate. We have no such fears, and we are sure Greensboro would reget it if such should be the result.—*Greensboro Bugle.*

They are looking out for a suitable place for car shops of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....APRIL 19, 1883.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

We print on the first page of this issue interesting articles on the subject of Tax assessments from the Asheville *Citizen* and the Hickory *Press*, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The act of the legislature of 1879, relieving the tax-payer of the duty of assessing his own real estate—an obligation as burdensome to the conscientious property holder as it was ill-discharged by his conscienceless neighbor—was a good stride in the right direction. It created a board of county assessors; and this was a decided remove from the condition of individual autocracy, in the matter of property valuation, in force up to that time. But the act of the late General Assembly is a step backwards, much to be regretted. Sections one and two of this act provide:

1. The board of commissioners of each county shall at their session held in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and every fourth year thereafter, appoint one justice of the peace and two discreet freeholders in *each township*, who shall assess the land and real property in said township for taxation. These assessors shall ascertain the true market value of every tract or parcel of land or other real estate, with the improvements thereon, and assess the same in accordance with said valuation. The assessment, when made, shall be in force until altered, as may be provided by law. The board of assessors are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths in all cases necessary to obtain full and correct information, concerning any taxable real property in their respective townships, so as to secure a proper assessment of said property.

2. The board of county commissioners shall, at the time of the appointment of the assessors, every fourth year, issue a notice to said assessors, summoning them to meet at the county seat on the first Monday in May for consultation with the board of commissioners for the purpose of taking such action as will secure uniformity in the assessment of real estate throughout the county.

From this it will be seen that the new act brings, one remove nearer to the interested party, the control of this most important subject of property valuation. We join our contemporaries in urging upon the new assessors a careful and conscientious performance of their duties, as prescribed; for we have the law and must make the best of it. But, so long as human nature remains what it is, no adequate reform can be had until the coming of a body of legislators bold enough to enact a law creating a State board of assessors. A demagogue's objection to this proposition is, first, the possible or probable corruption of the State assessors, who, far removed from the individual tax-payers, would feel no check of immediate responsibility; and, next, the suggestion of drift toward the anti-democratic doctrine of centralization. The ultimate result of such reasoning would be to advocate the abolition of all government, and would end in the absurd reduction of constituting each man his own law-maker. We are of opinion that the true democratic doctrine in respect to the subject under consideration does not differ from that of the founders of the government, who, having to draw the line between license and authority somewhere, drew it at States, the sovereign units.

Gov. Jarvis's message uncovered a truth not new to some, though not heretofore published with such boldness by a public servant. It is the opinion of the writer, who has had occasion to know the ways of life of many peoples, that the average North Carolinian is the richest man of his class in the world. Warmth in winter, shade in summer, the comfortable filling of the belly, law abidence, God-fearing—these are the necessaries, these the best adornments that wealth can buy; and in the enjoyment and practice of them, North Carolinians have no successful rivals.

By all means let us no longer think ourselves poor, or be thought poor by the world. It is neither pleasant nor profitable.

CHARLESTON COLLEGE.—The venerable College of Charleston, S. C., of which institution, as our readers know, Prof. Henry Elliott Shepherd, formerly of Fayetteville, is the distinguished president, was founded in 1785, and re-organized in 1838. It now has an endowment of $290,000, and a library containing 7,000 volumes. A list of the present board of trustees is before us, in which we observe many notable names: Miles, Courtenay, Pringle, Pinckney, Judge Bryan, Baist, Ravenel, Tupper and Hanckel.

A favorite with old-time Charlestonians and South Carolinians, many of the most distinguished sons of the State and of her commercial capital were graduated from it, and under the able administration of President Shepherd and his coadjutors of the faculty, we doubt not the ancient college will enjoy a new lease of life and continue its distinguished service to the State.

MR. SPRUNT'S WILMINGTON.—We have received from Mr. James Sprunt, the accomplished author, a remarkable book, which, with characteristic modesty, he calls a "report" to the members of the Wilmington Produce Exchange; and from whose comprehensive statistics we shall take occasion to quote hereafter.

Mr. Sprunt is president of the body to whom the report is addressed, and has issued the work, a volume of 252 pages, at his own expense. It is in fact a history of Wilmington, and, unlike the bulk of "history," which bears a different reputation, *this* is all truth. To make it so Mr. Sprunt has brought to bear the two requisites of truth-tellings: inclination and capacity.

In his preface he disclaims for his work any literary pretensions. We do not agree with him. It exhibits the highest order of literary excellence: the ability to say well a great many things in short compass.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention will be held in Charlotte on the 23d of May, and not on the 13th, as incorrectly printed in last week's issue of this paper.

RAILROAD RUMORS.—We print elsewhere two reports concerning the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. These, and the other that the iron had been purchased, have no foundation.

NORTH CAROLINA'S OPPORTUNITY AT LOUISVILLE AND AT BOSTON.

The Charlotte *Journal-Observer* calls attention to the great opportunity which the "Southern Exposition" to be held this summer at Louisville, offers to North Carolina to supplement the work so well begun at Atlanta last year; and we cordially join our contemporary in urging a favorable consideration of the subject upon the patriotic officials of the Agricultural Department. The Exposition will open August 1st, and will continue one hundred days; and already great interest in its success has been manifested in the Northern and Western States, of whose products a splendid display is promised.

Says the *Journal-Observer*:

Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, says he will take great pleasure in doing whatever he can "to place the Southern exposition in a favorable light before the people of Pennsylvania." Gov. Hubbard, of Minnesota, says he is sure the exposition "will prove to have increasing attractiveness to the people of Minnesota, both as exhibitors and visitors," and he hopes for it a success equal to the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. Gov. Porter, of Indiana, says he will place the exposition in as favorable a light as possible before the people of Indiana, and he expresses the earnest hope that "the exposition will be highly successful in exhibiting the conditions of the several industries of the South, and in calling attention to the productive capabilities of that vast and fertile region."

There was a meeting a few days ago of the Southern railroad and steamship companies, at which the rates of round trip tickets to Louisville from all the principal points in the South were fixed at three cents per mile. Similar action was had at a meeting of passenger agents some time ago in New York.

Now, as North Carolina will make a splendid exhibition at Boston next fall, why cannot our accomplished Commissioner and his assistants take advantage of this opportunity to go to Louisville first, and then ship their goods from Louisville direct to Boston? There may be difficulties in the way of which we are not advised, but we hope, if it lies in the power of the Board of Agriculture, they will see that the State is represented at Louisville as well as at Boston.

There will be thousands of people at Louisville, from all over the West and Northwest, who will not be at Boston, and there will not be such another chance for North Carolina to make known to that section her wonderful resources for many years to come. What do you say, gentlemen, of the Board of Agriculture, and of the press throughout the State?

The "National Exposition of American Industries and Resources," which opens in Boston, Mass., in September, under the auspices of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, and for North Carolina's representation at which the agricultural department, as stated by the Raleigh correspondent of the OBSERVER last week, appropriated $10,000, is likely to surpass any exhibition of its kind ever held in that section. Its managers are men of energy, and their broad, liberal and progressive policy is giving to the New England Institute a wide-spread popularity throughout the whole country. Something more than the mere holding of exhibitions is their aim—they endeavor by these great industrial expositions to benefit the exhibitors and to educate visitors to a knowledge of the many industries which surround them.

At the close of the last exhibition, the managers conceived the idea of throwing open the doors of their mammoth building to the industries and resources of the South, that this rich section of country might, by an extensive display of her varied resources, interest the wealth and muscle of New England in the future possibilities of the New South. With this view, invitations, setting forth the advantages which would certainly accrue to both sections of the country from such an exhibit from the South, were sent to the Governors of the several southern States. To more fully impress the South with the importance of this movement, and to convince the South also that the New England Institute was in earnest in the matter, a committee representing the Institute has, as readers of the OBSERVER are aware, personally visited the Governor of each southern State, to whom the invitation has been officially presented.

The *Manufacturers' Gazette*, of Boston, in a recent issue, speaking of what the deputation to the South accomplished, says:

At the present time Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee may be depended upon to contribute minerals, ores, woods, agricultural products and manufactured articles, which leaves West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas to hear from. Besides this, the entire railroad system of the South will virtually be represented.

MECKLENBURG COURT HOUSE in Charlotte is to have two fire and burglar proof vaults for the preservation of the county records and other valuable books and papers—one for the clerk and the other for the register of deeds—and vaults and court room are to be lighted with gas.

Mecklenburg is a richer county than Cumberland; but we hope and believe that the coming railroads will so speedily and surely raise taxable values in this, that we shall not long lag behind our more enterprising neighbor. Nay, we venture to predict that not many years will pass before a stately building, with all "modern improvements," and suited to the dignity of the historic county, then become prosperous and lightly burdened, will grace one of the business thoroughfares of Fayetteville. In such case, a modern emulator of Col. Clem. Wright, of happy memory—who, viewing from the arsenal heights the succession of plateaux ascending from the river lowlands, thought that a mighty fine plantation had been spoiled in the making of the town—could find opportunity for purchase of a substantial and eligible residence in the present court-house. From this, charming vistas open to the view in the radiating streets, north, west and south. Or, turning eastward, in serious mood, the occupant could find occasion of wholesome reflection in viewing the spot to which he must later move his residence; and, shortening his vision a little, contemplate another, which, if his emulation comprehend the moral qualities of his exemplar, none near him can ever find of more practical use than as a subject of moralizing.

To this coming man and to the county authorities the subject is respectfully submitted, for consideration in the good time approaching.

THE ANNAPOLIS CADETSHIP IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—Mr. Dowd, M. C. from the sixth (Charlotte) district, announces a competitive examination in Charlotte on the 8th of May, prox., of candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis for the term beginning the 1st of June next. The appointee must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and must be a bona fide resident of the Sixth Congressional district, as it was before the late re-districting. He must also be of good moral character and robust constitution, and prepared to stand an approved examination upon reading, writing, spelling, geography, especially of the seas and navigable streams, grammar and arithmetic, including specially fractions, ratio and proportion, mensuration, evolution and analysis.

IN HONOR OF CUMBERLAND.—We think that an insertion of the following note received by the editor of the OBSERVER from the patriotic writer, is all that is necessary to insure a response to Maj. Hearne's graceful act, in keeping with the character of the people complimented, and with their habit of handsomely doing things:

NORFOLK, April 14, 1883.

A new steamer built here for the Sounds and tributary waters of our State I had the honor of naming, and she is the "Cumberland" after your county. If my selection is deemed a compliment worthy of any appreciation, a Bible or any appropriate inscription gift from your people would flatter the owner. The Cumberland will be completed in a week. WM. A. HEARNE.

COMPLIMENT TO A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Mr. Jarvis C. Buxton, nephew of Judge Buxton and of Mrs. T. S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, and son of Dr. Buxton formerly of Fayetteville, now of Asheville, has been elected city attorney of Cleveland Ohio, a city of 160,000 inhabitants, by over 3,000 majority.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Sweet Chiming of Fayetteville's Church Bells not Imitated in Raleigh—Raleigh and Albemarle Railroad—Dr. Hogg's Phosphate Find—North Carolina First at the Boston Fair.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17, 1883.

MR EDITOR:—There was an eruption of spring bonnets at the churches Sunday, and a notable increase in the attendance. The fine weather caused this of course. The churches here have a most inhospitable manner of calling worshippers to their devotions. The various churches emulate each other in the dismal tolling of their bells. There is nothing joyous about it. The monotonous strokes of the cracked bells drive nervous people to the verge of illness, depress joyous people, and delight only that class of lugubrious, misplaced christians who want to go to heaven because they believe it is so far beyond the sun that it cannot shine up there, and who riot in the luxury of discomfort and woe.

In this day of clocks and watches it is hard to see the necessity of bells, but if bells must be, why not chime them merrily and let people go into the courts of the Lord with gladness and not in long funeral processions. The coming preacher will make worship cheerful and divest devotion of the suggestion of fear of punishment.

A protracted meeting is in progress at the First Baptist Church, and I understand that a good deal of interest is manifested in the services, and that a number have already professed conversion.

The vote on the subscription of $100,000 to the Raleigh and Albemale Railroad will be light, and the law will not be operative, I predict, because a majority of the registered voters will not vote in favor of it as is required. Judge Fowle spoke to a large crowd at Metropolitan Hall last night. Of course he spoke well. He always does. He has a sympathetic voice, a sufficiency of language, and a gesticulation that constitute what is called eloquence, and there are few men in the State who can evoke more expression of enthusiasm by finely rounded periods than the ex-Judge.

That amiable class of voters, the negroes, will generally vote for the Railroad subscription. They are like Panurge's sheep that Rabelais describes as all leaping into the sea because one of them did. If they had been started against they would have opposed it with equal earnestness.

You will see in the telegrams accounts of a great phosphate find near Wilmington. I wish it were true. What has been found is a large quantity of rounded, water-worn phosphate nodules of all sizes imbedded in a limestone four feet thick. The matter has no extended commercial interest since the nodules will be difficult to separate from the rock in which they are enclosed, and when so separated contain too much silica and carbonate of lime. It is highly probable that somewhere along the banks of the lower Cape Fear and its tributaries beds of rich and valuable phosphates will be found, but it will not put them there simply to say that they are there. The proper way to test it is for every land owner to examine all the rock carrying nodules, and if they bear evidences of being phosphate, a simple but not always sure test of which is the smell emitted when the pieces are rubbed together rapidly for some time, to send them to the State Chemist, charges paid, for analysis. He will analyze them promptly and report upon them. A thorough search made keen, scented by interest and directed by science will do a great deal towards solving the problem of whether or not North Carolina has phosphate beds. The beds discovered at Dr. Hogg's place will afford an ample home supply of fertilizers, and it is highly probable that many other plantations carry as much. So it is not a wild search after a fortune, but a sensible examination into the hidden resources of every man's lands with everything to gain and not a great deal to lose.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture was in session yesterday, transacting some routine business that had been delegated to it by the Board in full session.

Mr Patrick, of Anson, was continued as an Agent of Immigration, and premiums for field crops were pledged to the State Agricultural Society, to be competed for under the rules and regulations of the society usual in such contests. They will be fully set forth in the premium lists of the society.

The authorities of the Boston Fair say that North Carolina shall have first choice of space. This is in honor of the prompt action taken by the Board of Agriculture.

For some time past an arrangement has been urged upon the Richmond & Danville R. R. to transfer its exhibit to Louisville, so that the State would have two expositions of its resources. It is not improbable that it will be done. The Charlotte *Journal-Observer* gives it a hearty send-off, as it does everything that is North Carolinian. It is anything but a half-hearted friend, and is sure to strike above the belt and straight from the shoulder when it hits at all. P. M. W.

The Bridge Question.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—I must ask the use of your columns again to thank "J. E." for his figures on the "Free Bridge in your last issue, but will promise to be brief. Now, according to his figures, 10 cents on the $100 of property would annually pull out of the pockets of those on the West side of the river $2,233.54, while those on the East side would pay $547.48. He then claims 2,600 polls from the county at large, 30 cts. each, $780, making the total annual tax $3,561.01. Now, admit he is correct in these statements, and we of the West all vote for "Free Bridge," and agree to pay about 13-16 of the tax, while those on the East farmish only 3-16, will the plan work, and can ends be made to meet under it? I say no, and think I can prove it. The interest on $35,000 at 7 per cent. amounts to $2,450. The Sheriff's commissions for collecting this tax would be $178.05. The Treasurer, for receiving and disbursing, would get $84.07. Then the insurance would require $300. Then, according to the books of the company $250 would be a very reasonable allowance for repair, &c. Now, if $2,000 is taken for a sinking fund, the annual cost will be found to be $5,262.12, which is $1,701.10 greater than he says will be collected. This too, without considering the cost of election, which those *who should know* say will not cost less than $350, the cost of printing and issuing bonds, the cost of watchman for bridge, and the loss of $437.50 by the county and $115 by the town, now paid by the Clarendon Bridge Co. as taxes. But I claim his figures are not reliable. 1st. He includes all personal property, and more or less loss is sustained each year in collecting the tax on this kind of property. Then he calculates on 2,600 polls. That I understand is the entire listed polls of the county. The books show only 1,923 *paid last year*, or 677 less than he counts, and the loss on that one item would be $203.10. This would make his deficit, according to my way of thinking, not less than $2,500, with a good prospect of its being even greater. And just here I would ask, while this is going on, what our bondholders, with their liens, would be doing. Is it not reasonable to think that they, like the chairman of the "Free Bridge Executive Committee," would be forcing the foreclosure of the liens they hold? "J. E." claims that there is but one "toll bridge" across the river, and it is "an intolerable burden on that part of the county on the East side of the river." Now I would like to ask how much less a burden is a *toll ferry*, and if it is right and just that the county should be made to furnish him and his friends, near the Clarendon Bridge, a free bridge, what then must be done for our friends in lower Cedar Creek and Beaver Dam who come to town by way of Ray's Ferry?

Again, we will try "J. E.'s" arithmetic. He uses two farmers to illustrate, one on the east side and the other on the west side of the river. They start out for market with 10 bushels of corn each, which they sell at 80 cents; Mr. Eastside, when he gets home, finds that he has only $7.70, as it has taken 30 cents to pay toll, while Mr. Westside finds in his pocket $8.00, as he has no toll to pay. This, he claims, is a great hardship on Mr. Eastside, and his lands are not sought after for this reason, while the lands of Mr. Westside, the same distance from town, are in demand. Now we will put his friend "North Bend" on the stand, and see how this will work. He says that lands on the East side can be bought for $10 an acre, and he knows of his own knowledge they will, *without aid*, produce 83 bushels of corn. This he takes to Fayetteville, sells at 80 cents—$66.40—pays 3 cents per bushel toll, and reaches home with $63.91. Now, Mr. Westside owns one acre, for which he paid $20, and from which, by much hard work and *considerable aid*, he is glad to get 25 bushels. This he takes to Fayetteville, sells at 80 cents, and returns home with $20.00. It would certainly not be right for Mr. Eastside to hunt up Mr. Westside, and say: "This way of doing business is not right or just; you must pay me $1.66—⅔ of my tolls, as you have no tolls to pay." Yet that is what they are doing when they want the West side to take three-fourths and more of the bridge debt on their shoulders for the benefit of the East.

"J. E." argues that those on the East side pay all that is necessary to satisfy the bridge company with good dividends. He seems to ignore the fact that we of the West pay whenever we cross, and that the large number of carts and wagons from Sampson, Johnston and Harnett are constantly adding to this sum.

In conclusion, I ask "J. E." to read his bill again. Section 7 provides that the commissioners etc., *"shall levy a special tax sufficient to pay the coupons as they become due," and such bonds as may be issued for the purpose of this act, and for a "sinking fund not to exceed $2,000 per year."* Section 8 then provides that *"should the Commissioners deem it best not to issue bonds,"* then power is given for a *"special tax, as they may deem to be necessary for the purpose of this act,"* provided the said special tax shall not exceed in any one year 10 cents on the $100 and 30 cents on each poll.

Now, it is as plain as can be that if these bonds are *not* issued, then only 10 cents on property and 30 cents on polls can be levied; but it is equally as plain that if bonds *are* issued, they not only have the right but are *compelled* to levy enough to pay the interest as it falls due, and not exceeding $2,000 of the debt. How he and his friends can claim and assert that 10 cents on property and 30 cent on the poll is all they *want and can levy* in any event, I can't understand. This, I think, should cause some to stop and consider, as it has been heralded all over the county that no such authority as this was given, and that only the small sum of 10 cents on each $100 *could be levied*, and it would not therefore be felt.

CROSS CREEK.

[If "J. E." will examine the records, he will find that large amounts had been expended on the county bridges on the East side of the river a short time prior to April, 1880, (one of them costing nearly $1,200), and for that reason the figures given by him are unjust and *calculated* to mislead. But even if true, we paid 13-16ths of the taxes and received only our proportion of the amount in bridges.—C. C.]

Wilmington *Star:* Wm. Pritchard, a notorious criminal in Burke and Mitchell counties, was killed near Bakersville by two constables. They had arrested him without resistance, but afterwards he seized an opportunity to pick up a gun and attempted to shoot a constable, and was accordingly killed..... The government work under Gen. Robert Ransom, on Trent river, an important stream near Newbern, is a great success. A large steamer made the first trip up the stream to-day, penetrating 35 miles. It opens up a fine section to steam navigation..... The taking of plaintiff's testimony in the case of Mrs. Virginia Matthews et al., vs. the Carolina Central Railroad, before U. S. Commissioner King, in this city, was concluded on Wednesday, the 11th. The defendant now has thirty days in which to reply, and the plaintiff will then have fifteen days for rebuttal.

Winston Correspondence of Charlotte *Journal-Observer:* Young Will Brown undertook to handle the telephone wires in Smith & Brown's drug store, Friday, during a thunder-storm. The lightning knocked a pair of scissors out of his hand, and burned the ends of his fingers..... The question of a graded school will be submitted to a vote in Winston on the first Monday in May..... Since the reduction of the tax there has been a perceptible falling-off in the collections in this district. Only $4,823.27 was the sum for the week ending on the 7th.

The Bridge Question.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—Neither my time nor your space permitted an earlier reply to the criticisms and objections to the Bridge Bill by "Cross Creek." With your permission I will now reply as briefly as possible.

"Cross Creek's" plan of attack is neither new nor original. It is as old as the hills. He "supposes" me to say that which I never said and then proceeds to demolish me. He sets up a row of pins, calls them "J. E." and then deliberately knocks them over. Hear him:

"Mr. Editor:—I desire the use of your valuable columns to reply to the communication of "J. E.," in regard to "Free Bridge," in your issue of the 29th of March, from the reading of which one would suppose that Fayetteville, the eastern townships and Johnston and Sampson counties constituted the good old county of Cumberland, for he reasons that because these sections would be benefitted the county should vote for a free bridge. He seems to ignore the fact that Fayetteville and the poor exhausted western townships will have three-fourths of the burden to shoulder for the benefit of that rich land he claims to have on the east side of the river."

Most emphatically do I deny having said, intimated or insinuated anything that would justify any one in "supposing" anything of the kind. On the contrary, I distictly said that the town of Fayetteville would be the great beneficiary of a Free Bridge, and that the entire county would receive benefits commensurate with the outlay. Nor did I "ignore" the facts he mentions, but have stated in this paper that the eastern townships only paid one-fifth of our taxes. But not content with this wrong statement of my position "Cross Creek," in order to bolster himself up and create a prejudice against a free bridge, makes erroneous statements of important facts. First, he says the bonded debt of the county is $100,000. It is $84,000. There is in addition a floating debt of $11,000, but some of this floating debt is being paid each and every year and soon will be obliterated.

Again, he says Fayetteville will have to pay three fifths of this proposed bridge debt. This is a mistake. The whole of Cross Creek township, which has much valuable property outside of town limits, would pay less than half. All taxes must be *ad valorem*. At present assessment Cross Creek has $1,317,583 of property—the other townships $1,463,513. The whole of Cross Creek would pay $146.93 less per year than half. Still, again, "Cross Creek" tries to make the impression that the Bridge Company pays $437.50 annually in taxes to the county. This is not so—$141.75 of this goes to the State. The county only gets $295.75. Nor would the whole of this be lost by making a free bridge, for if Bonds are issued a large amount will be in the county, and I know of no provision exempting them from taxation. Still, again, he insinuates that a "Sherman freshet" might destroy the bridge. There is no foundation for this. The great freshet of 1865 was at its height January 25th and 26th, six week's before Sherman reached Fayetteville, March 11th, and did not affect the old Clarendon bridge which was burned by order of Gen. Hardee. There has never been a freshet in the history of the river that would endanger the bridge. It is in as much danger from an earthquake as it is from water.

One word about the objections raised by "Cross Creek" and others. Can the county afford to incur this additional debt and the consequent tax? I think so, for these reasons: In 1870 the county debt was $191,800; in 1883 it is $95,000. In 1870 our property was valued at about $2,000,000; in 1882 it was $2,780,000. Our capacity to pay has increased 40 per cent. while our debt has decreased one-half. Besides this I believe that a free bridge and additional railroads soon to be built will very soon add so much to the valuation of property in Fayetteville and the eastern townships that there will be a decrease in rate of taxation even if the additional debt for free bridge be counted.

But if the whole county cannot afford to pay this tax, then how can one part of the county afford to pay a still larger tax in tolls? From all I can learn I think the people of Cumberland pay $4,000 per year to the bridge. Let us suppose, as Cross Creek claims, that it will take fifteen years and sixty-odd thousand dollars to pay this debt. The bridge being free all that time will save an equal amount to the people. But if not made free it will have taken sixty thousand from the people, and at the end of fifteen years still be a toll bridge. The one plan offers some hope of relief, the other none.

But should Fayetteville, in her present circumstance of voluntary bankruptcy, take on herself an additional burden? Certainly, if it be the means of restoring prosperity and enabling her to pay her present debt. Without credit herself, if the credit of the county can be used for her benefit, it should be done. Suppose a farmer is in debt and has the misfortune to lose his horse—if a neighbor will sell him a horse on a credit ought he not to incur the new debt in order that he may cultivate his farm, support his family, pay for the horse and eventually pay his old debt? Without the horse he could do neither, but would eventually lose his farm. And would it not be wise in his first creditor to give him this reasonable indulgence? The capacity of the farmer to pay depends on his ability to produce; the capacity of a town to pay depends on its trade. That a free bridge will greatly add to the trade of Fayetteville all know who have given the matter due consideration.

"Cross Creek" thinks the county is not sufficiently protected by the Bill, although he fails to show in what it is deficient. The Sheriff of the county, the Attorney of the county, all the members of the Legislature from the county saw the Bill and said the county was amply protected. The General Assembly in its wisdom said so—and I defy any one to show one single further needed protection consistent with the purposes of the Act.

"Cross Creek" objects to the bridge being insured for the benefit of the bond holders. This is right and proper, and in accordance with business principles. If he had a mortgage on a piece of perishable property that required insurance he would be very careful to see that it was to his benefit. But what would be the consequence if the bridge was purchased, insured and burned? The insurance would pay the bonds and the county would be left in possession of the stone and brick arches and pillars which are worth probably $10,000. Fire cannot injure them, and they would be almost without cost. But for the interruption to business the county would be a gainer by the fire. "Cross Creek" argues, satisfactorily to himself of course, that the bonds cannot be sold at par. We think differently. He thinks he has found a "blind," "a mare's nest" in the fact that the law forbids the sale of bonds at less than par. Had it been otherwise he would have raised a howl. Assuming that the bonds cannot be sold at par, the people are not to be estopped from having a free bridge, if they want one, for this reason. If he will look at the law he will see that the issuing of bonds is left to the discretion of the Justices and Commissioners. But if bonds are not issued the law is mandatory that a certain amount shall be raised annually by taxation for this purpose. In either event, however, the tax cannot exceed 10 cents on $100, and 30 cents on poll. He will be "blind" if he does not see this.

But "Cross Creek" is a great discoverer. He has found out the cause of the "decline and fall" of Fayetteville. Come and hear it—it is no longer a secret, for he has published it to all the world. **It is because Fayetteville is a poor market to sell in—I give his own words and reasoning:**

"If the free bridge would bring about such changes from our eastern back country, how does he account for the falling off from the counties of Moore, Richmond and Robeson? They have each largely increased their production of cotton; yet our good friends from those quarters, excepting perhaps Moore, have sought other markets. They have no *scare-crow* in the way of a "Toll Bridge" to frighten them away, and can even travel our old plank-roads free, sell their own cotton, present their checks, and draw their money from the banks. Again, why is it that we now get no turpentine from the Black River country? Is it the tolls that drive them off, or is it not for the reason that competition has caused the distilleries in that section to outbid *our* buyers, and the producer has found out that his best market is the one nearest home?"

Just hear him; "competition has caused the distilleries in that section to outbid our buyers;" and as this is the case with turpentine why may it not be so with cotton and other produce?

I have seen recently a circular addressed by "A Voter" to the voters of Cumberland county in opposition to a free bridge, in which the same idea is more boldly advanced. He says: "The people have other reasons for trading in other markets—probably better prices and better roads to market are the inducements.

Here we have two citizens of the good old town driven to such extremity in defence of a toll bridge that they decry their own place of business as a market. If "Cross Creek" and "Voter" be right and succeed in convincing the world that Fayetteville is not a good market, then the place is doomed. People have a right to sell their produce in the best market in reach, and they will be careful to exercise that right.

But I do not believe anything of the kind. It is a good market to sell in and to buy in. Her merchants are clever and fair-dealing men. True, much of her prosperity was lost under the fatal delusion that men had to trade here whether they wished to or not. Other rival towns have lured her trade from her by offering facilities for transportation. A cordon of railroads surrounds her. She is cut off on the North, West and South. Trade will not cross a railroad. It were as reasonable to expect water to flow up-hill. The East only is open. Here is a rich treasure ready and willing to come to you if you will only open your door. If you wish it, say so, and it will come; if not, say so, and it will go elsewhere. Men are not going where they are not wanted. Upon the opening or closing of this door depends the prosperity or poverty of Fayetteville for years to come.

J. E.

Woods and Timbers of North Carolina.

BY P. M HALE, PUBLISHER, RALEIGH.

[Rev. Dr. Hubbard in *Church Messenger*.]

The public generally and the people and State of North Carolina especially are deeply indebted to Mr. Hale for the book, of which we have given the title above. The principal part of it is a reprint of Rev. Dr. Curtis's "Woody Plants of North Carolina," which was published by the State some twenty years ago and has long been out of print. Besides this, the volume contains Prof. Kerr's "Botanical Report," and a very valuable collection, which we owe to the diligent zeal of the Editor, of Reports of the kind and condition of the forests in almost every county in the State, prepared by skilled observers residing in the several counties which they describe.

The portion of the work that was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Curtis is a very thorough and accurate description of the trees, shrubs, vines, etc., and of everything included under the phrase, "Woody Plants," that grow in the State. It will be found that hardly any—certainly none of importance—have been omitted. The Dr. was an enthusiastic botanist; second to no one, at least of the South, in the mastery of that science; a skilful and careful observer; familiar with almost every part of the State through frequent visits, and oftentimes repeated examinations of wide districts; and his investigations were earnestly kept up during hardly less than forty years. The results of such loving and protracted study by such a man, surely must be worthy of all confidence.

But what makes this work unique of its kind, and of exceeding value for popular use, is the very plain style in which it is written. It was designed to be used, not so much by men of science, as by the unlearned, by plain people, by everybody. So, there is scarcely any technical language in its descriptions One needs no previous acquaintance with botany to understand it. A lad who knows simple English can easily, with a little care, make out from its descriptions the name and character and uses of any shrub or tree he may wish to ascertain. I trust the book may be widely used, as it richly merits. Should another edition be issued, an index of a few pages would make reference to it more convenient.

It may be well to add that Dr. Curtis devoted much time and labor in later years to the study of edible mushrooms. He determined by personal trial of them that not less than thirty five species, which can be safely eaten, are found growing within a circuit of a few miles around his home at Hillsboro, in Orange county. He even prepared a volume of the descriptions of them in words intelligible to everybody, with careful colored drawings of each variety.

As this was not long after the close of the war, it was not easy then to find a publisher. No doubt this treatise is still in existence. Could it be given to the public, the amount of food supply in our State might be materially enlarged, and diminish sometime, it may be, the peril of famine, as well as enhance the pleasures of the epicure.

REPORT OF THE WHEAT CROP.—The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports the condition of the winter grain crop: On the first of April over its entire breadth in Michigan and other territory the wheat was still covered with snow. In the Ohio valley the winter protection had been partial for tera s locally varying from three to ten weeks, after which the loss from freezing was quite general. The average depreciation is greater in the upper part of the Ohio valley and in Kansas than elsewhere. East of the Alleghany the condition is good in the northern belt, declining slightly in lower latitudes. The average for the crop is 80; last April it was 104; in 1881 it was 85. The most observing reporters have examined the roots, and in many cases found them healthy, while the plants are brown. There is good reason for believing that the real condition of wheat is, therefore, less unpromising than it seems. The averages of the condition in States of large production are: New York 101, Pennsylvania 95, Ohio 70, Kansas 80, Indiana 75, Michigan 93, Illinois 80, Missouri 83, Kansas 70, California 62. The acreage of winter wheat varies very little from last year's breadth. The returns indicate an increase of one per cent. New York returns two per cent increase, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri one per cent decrease, California ten per cet increase. A slight decrease appears in the Gulf States. The acreage of winter rye is 99 per cent of last year's breadth; average condition 94.

Windsor, N. C. correspondence of Raleigh *News and Observer:* On Friday, 6th inst., in the evening, the sixteen year old daughter of one of our most prominent citizens, a gentleman who has large family connections in North Carolina, was brutally assaulted by a negro lumberman. In company with two younger sisters the young lady in question was walking in the suburbs of Windsor when the negro sprang upon her and attempted to outrage her. Her screams brought to her assistance a negro who was plowing in a field near by. He drove away the assailant before he had accomplished his purpose, but not before he had badly choked and villainously bruised the young lady. The brute was promptly arrested and lodged in jail here. Last night some two hundred white men and negroes went to the jail, seized him and taking him to a spot about one and a half miles from town hanged him to an oak tree. This morning his carcass dangles from a limb. A merited fate.

The largest lighthouse in the world is to be erected in Delaware Bay. It will cost $175,000.

Richmond and Danville Railroad—Why its Stock Collapse was Inevitable.

The managers of the Richmond & Danville system appear to be making a renewed effort to market their securities, old and new. It is therefore time to say something about this company.

A party of New York capitalists, taking with them engineers and other experts in railroading, recently made a tour of inspection over the Richmond & Danville system. They did not find one division of it which was paying fixed charges.

The main stem, which is the line from Richmond to Danville, was earning enough to have paid interest and something over on the obligation which originally rested on it; but when the company issued in addition $4,000,000 of 6 per cent debenture bonds, at 45 cents on the dollar, that portion of the system was at once burdened beyond its earning ability as the rest of the system.

It is the estimate of the engineers who accompanied the party referred to that to put the lines of the company in good condition for working, an expenditure of $3,000,000 is certainly necessary.

Steel rails are a myth. There were none discoverable. On some of the company's branch lines, the old strap rail and ties laid lengthwise were discovered to be in use. The younger men in the party then saw this contrivance of the infancy of railroading for the first time in their lives.

The West Point Terminal property is the short line between Richmond and West Point, with the warehouses, etc. The Old Dominion Steamship Co. has its own line here, and carries freight for the same rate from Richmond as from West Point. The Richmond & Danville Co., therefore, has to do the same; and gets no revenue for hauling freight from Richmond to West Point.

Under the charter of the Richmond & Danville company, it cannot extend its lines beyond the limits of the State of Virginia. The West Point Terminal company was organized as a subsidiary corporation, through which leases of other lines could be made; and through it the Richmond & Danville line proper extends from Richmond south-westwardly to Atlanta, Ga. It also branches off at a point in North Carolina, south-east to Augusta, to take the south-east coast business.

The system is made up in three divisions, and, as said above, not one of them is paying fixed charges. Investigation by the inspecting party disclosed the fact also that the Richmond & Danville section has a floating debt of about $1,000,000, bearing 10 per cent. interest; that the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta section, not earning the interest on its bonds, has a floating debt of $350,000; while the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line is leased at $463,000 per annum; and there is a yearly loss to the leasing company of about $150,000.

The Virginia Midland Railroad is also part of the Richmond & Danville system. It runs from Alexandria (a little below Washington) to Danville, and therefore bears about the same relation to the original Richmond & Danville road as the Michigan Central bears to the Lake Shore. It at one time belonged to the Baltimore & Ohio; but Mr. Garrett, having no use for it in his system of roads, sold it to the Richmond & Danville managers, who immediately put upon it an enormous pile of water securities, far beyond its ability to earn interest on.

The Georgia Pacific Railroad Company is one of the allied corporations, and calls for a brief notice. It is being built by a construction company, whose stock has been sold on the street at a high premium.

This road is the extension of the R. & D. line westward from Atlanta across Alabama, the objective point at present being Birmingham, a town in the coal district of that State, a distance of about 140 miles from Atlanta, Ga.

The investigating party found this road, so far as built, running through a poor country, sandy and barren, nearly destitute of inhabitants, almost without stations for the reason that there was no necessity for any; and with local traffic insufficient to pay the cost of running the trains.

The West Point Terminal scheme was represented to be of fabulous value, and the stock was run up above 260. After this stock had been sold to the Street, the managers of the company made a sort of assessment upon it. That is, they called for 50 per cent. cash on it, for the purpose of buying steel rails, more equipments, etc., and for every 100 shares original stock after the 50 per cent. cash, gave 300 new shares. The stockholders have never received a cent on their investment, and the stock is now nominally quoted at 25.

We cite an instance of loss on this stock within our knowledge, and think we are safe in saying it has no parallel in Wall street. An investor bought 100 shares at 262, thinking it would prove a bonanza. He paid the 50 per cent. assessment and got the 200 new shares, making his holdings 300 in all; and these he holds yet.

Now look at the loss: cost of original 100 shares, $26,200; cost of the 200 shares issued by company afterwards, $5,000; total, $31,200 for the 300 shares. Selling price of these to-day, $25 per share, or $7,500 for the block. Direct loss on the investment in 100 shares of West Point Terminal stock, $23,700. This leaves out the additional loss of interest.—*Wall Street News.*

SUNSET COX TO LECTURE IN RALEIGH.—Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, or "Sunset" Cox, as he is popularly known, has been invited to lecture in Raleigh in aid of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. One of the most gifted and original of American speakers, his lecture will of course be admir

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT NOS. 26 and 28 HAY STREET, (BRANDT'S HALL.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. H. SLOCOMB—Free Bridge.
GEO. BRANDT—Still they Come.
REV. A. THOMSON—Headquarters!
A. GARRASON—Good Things to Eat.
FRANK THORNTON—Spring Silks, &c.
S. W. LAWRENCE—Important Meeting.
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE—The Ariston.
A. PEMBERTON—Black Cashmeres, &c.
CHAS. HAIGH—Molasses, Iron, Cigars, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Groceries, Hardware, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—The 21st Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th of November, 1883.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—We learn that last Saturday night, while Mr. E. Usher of Cedar Creek was at supper with his wife and a white man in his employ, a negro named Melvin came to the door and deliberately fired a musket at the party, the ball passing between Mr. Usher and his wife. Melvin was arrested and committed to jail.

A STRANGE DEATH.—A short time since Justice Adams of Carver's Creek sent an officer with a search warrant for stolen chickens to the house of Rolt. Jones, colored. Jones hastened to the house on being called, and when he got there took a very hearty drink of water. Then he turned and fell dead. No signs of stolen chickens were found on his premises.

STILL IMPROVING.—Mr. N. H. Cohen has been making decided improvements upon his large double store on south Hay street, remodeling the front, re-arranging the interior with new partition, shelving, etc., so that the different departments of the business are kept separate, and it is now one of the attractive stores of the town.

REAL ESTATE.—An old citizen of Fayetteville, thoroughly identified with its interests and a man of great business shrewdness, the other day expressed the opinion that realestate here had in many instances advanced 20 per cent., and that there was a general increase of value throughout. If our friend is correct (and we see no reason to doubt it), we have gratifying evidence of our renewed prosperity.

PROLIFIC!—There are living in this township two colored women, Hannah Murphy and Hannah Elliott, one living on the plantation of Mr. D. M. McDonald and the other adjoining it, who have, respectively, 24 and 28 children! In the emphatic words of Dominie Sampson in "Guy Mannering," "prodigious!" Is there any wonder that Gen. Walker has to "hump himself" when he begins on the census?

HURRAH FOR McKAY!—A few days ago Mr. Priest of Little River lost a pocket-book containing $320 on the road just above Davis's Store on Haymount, and Andrew McKay, colored, found it. He took it to his wife's father, and on consultation they carried it to Mr. J. M. Smith, Sr., who advertised it in last week's OBSERVER. Thus Mr. Priest recovered his money, and generously asked McKay to name his own price; but the latter refused $50 and $25 as too much, and would take only $10. McKay acted honestly and nobly, and has our sincere respect.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.—We are glad to note a decided change for the better since the new Town Commissioners took the reins of government in their hands; for we were fast approaching an order of things that bordered on ruffianism, and it was almost at the risk of one's life to walk the streets after dark. But, we rejoice to say, the report of the pistol and the unearthly yells of the carousers, by the music of which our citizens nightly retired, have somewhat abated. Our new Marshal is ever on the alert, and we believe we have the "right man in the right place."

The amount ($3,000) allowed the Commissioners by the Town Bill for municipal expenditures is not ample. But still a great deal may be done, with this and the addition of some license fees, to improve the condition of the streets, which had become almost intolerable. We trust the work of improvement already begun will be vigorously pushed, and that the Commissioners may receive the hearty co-operation of all good citizens in their efforts to better the town's condition, materially and morally.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.—We invite especial attention to the notice published to-day by Messrs. Kyle, Williams and Broadfoot, a committee appointed in behalf of the Trustees of the Graded School to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a new building. It is considered that the Trustees of the Donaldson Academy have made a very good offer, and if the proposition is advantageous, every effort should be made to raise the money required.

We do not claim perfection for the Graded School: it is young and its efficiency might be increased, and doubtless will be increased as time passes on; the standard of scholarship should be raised, and the physical sciences, trigonometry and surveying should form part of the *curriculum*. However, we will have more to say on this subject hereafter. We do claim that it is the best educational system we have ever had, and has proved to be a benefaction to Fayetteville. Under Mr. Graham's management it ranks as one of the best graded schools in the State, and no effort should be left untried by our people to render it a permanent and successful institution in our community.

A Card.

Rev. Wm. Bland desires to thank the good people of Sampson county in the neighborhood of Hawley's Store, for their kind reception of him and his family and for their many benefactions.

TIME'S CHANGES.—A walk in the suburbs of Fayetteville in any direction will satisfy even the most sceptical of the gradual but steady growth of the town. Small cottages and in very many instances large residences have been erected in the past year or two; here you will come upon a quarter inhabited entirely by colored people, and due solely to their thrift and industry; pine fields and woods have been cleared up, swamps and bogs have been reclaimed, and civilization has pushed forward and disturbed the quiet of our suburban retreats. Many a man whose feet have not left the pavement between his home and store for ten years would be surprised at the altered appearance of the environs of his native town. We speak not of changes running through generations, but of those to be counted almost by months; the former are startling and sometimes saddening. We are a tender chicken in comparison with the "old inhabitants" but we can remember when the light of the watch-fire glowed all night on the very spots on Haymount where are now handsome dwellings and tasteful gardens—and we can recall hospitable homesteads of which not even the ashes remain, and the names of the owners are no longer heard in our midst.

A close observer will note, too, some rather striking natural and physical changes that have taken place with the lapse of time: several streams have decreased in volume, or have entirely disappeared, and our chroniclers of the past assure us that the climate has changed. Where are the birds once so common—the immense flocks of blackbirds and droves of doves? Have they also departed with the other things of by-gone days?

"Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?"

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—The redistricting of the State has changed our Congressional district, in common with others, and renders necessary a meeting of the District Committee. The former chairman, Capt. V. V. Richardson, of Columbus, is now in the Charlotte district, and Capt. K. J. Braddy, of Bladen, next on the list, will next week issue a call for a meeting to be held on Wednesday, May 2d. We are indebted to Capt. J. J. Smith for the following list of the members:

J. J. Braddy, Bladen; J. B. Smith, Cumberland; J. G. Kenan, Duplin; N. S. Poe, Harnett; L. P. Erson, Moore; S. B. Taylor, Onslow; W. T. Emnett, Pender; J. A. Ferrell, Sampson; S. Galloway, Wayne.

Notice to patrons of the Graded School.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

We desire to make known to the patrons of the Graded School and to all others interested in the cause of education, that we have been charged with the duty of collecting funds with which to rebuild the Donaldson Academy. The Trustees of that property have offered terms deemed particularly generous to the Trustees of the Graded School. Their acceptance depends upon the ability of the latter to raise about twelve hundred dollars.

There is no need to waste words or rhetoric in the matter. Come forward promptly and help us—send to your advice as to the proposed building—but to the ready cash. Our needs are urgent—pressing—imperative.

This notice is meant for each and all, even for those who will not see it but will keep, with their money and advice, in hiding until the work has been done by others, and then will step forward with the comforting remark: "Why didn't you do so and so?"

Please save us the trouble of a personal visit, and perhaps of a refusal not always couched in terms polite. We stand hat in hand.

W. E. KYLE,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
C. W. BROADFOOT, } Com.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The newly elected mayor of Chicago, for the third time has own successor in that office, is reported to aspire to the presidency. He is a man of small capacity.

Henry D. McDaniel is the democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia. He has no opposition. The election takes place April 25th.

$500,000 in mortgage bonds will be issued by the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad; work will be begun at once; and the road will be completed through to Asheville in a few months.

Business failures for the past seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number 190 against 197 last week, of which 54 occurred in Western States, 41 in Southern States, 26 in Middle States, 14 in New England States, 10 in Pacific States and territories, 12 in New York city and 42 in Canada.

The trials of the persons accused of complicity in the Irish dynamite conspiracy, proceed at Dublin. Remarkable disclosures have been made of the plots of a group of societies whose organization extends through the Island.

Sixty-nine selected Irish families have arrived at Boston and 650 impoverished Irish persons, at Philadelphia.

The British House of Commons as an additional mark of recognition of the services during the recent war against Arabi Pasha in Egypt of Lord Wolseley and Baron Alcester, (Admiral Seymour,) passed a vote granting them each 2,000 pounds yearly, which at their death is to revert to their next heirs.

The Stadt Theatre Company of Berlin, has presented Edwin Booth with a silver laurel wreath composed of fifty-two leaves, each leaf bearing the name of a member of the company.

Two thousand persons have been arrested in Moscow on suspicion of being engaged in plotting against the life of the Czar.

MARSEILLES, April 16.—There are now 20,000 dock laborers on a strike here and it is expected that still more will join the strikers. Shipping interests are at a complete stand still.

VIENNA, April 16.—The President of the Reichsrath has received a letter warning him that an attempt would be made to destroy the parliament building. The structure in consequence is now entirely surrounded by files of mounted police, who have been instructed to arrest any suspicious person discovered loitering near the building.

CORK, April 16.—Three gun boats are cruising off this port. It is stated that they are waiting to intercept vessels from America having on board consignments of infernal machines.

The Southern Baptist Convention holds its next session at Waco, Texas, beginning on the morning of Wednesday, May 9. Round trip rates from Charlotte via Atlanta and New Orleans are $56.15; Raleigh $60; Goldsboro $64.10; Greensboro $59.85. A sleeping car will be run direct from Charlotte to New Orleans, leaving Charlotte on Saturday, May 5th.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—We are pleased to learn that Maj. Walter P. Atkinson has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. He has had more than thirty-five years' experience, and has constructed hundreds of miles of North Carolina and Virginia railroads. He built most of the Carolina Central, of which he was for a long time Superintendent. Among old Wilmingtonians he has many friends.—*Wil. Star, 18th.*

Under the new postoffice rulings a letter directed to the posmaster of a town is returned to the sender. It must be directed to the postoffice and not to the postmaster.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT ALL AMERICAN PORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 762,380 bales; New Orleans, 1,537,476; Mobile, 301,051, Savannah, 774,078; Charleston, 547,044; Wilmington; 125,470; Norfolk, 731,806; Baltimore, 53,212; New York, 146,720; Boston, 157,023; Providence, 11,844; Philadelphia, 67,593; City Point, 3,754; West Point, 20,868; Brunswick, 5,568; Port Royal, 18,202; Indianola, 15,243; Pensacola, 1,989. Total, 5,469,267 bales.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge in their practice as a superior article for destroying and expelling worms. Only 25 cts. a bottle.

All the prisoners in jail at Smithfield, N. C., escaped last Friday night.

MARRIED.

VANN—McDUFFIE—In Fayetteville, on the 11th inst., by Rev. F. H. Ivey, D. D., Mr. JAS. A. VANN to Miss NORA McDUFFIE, both of Fayetteville.

DIED.

BANKS—Suddenly, on the 12th inst., at Ravenswood, Orange County, Florida, ANNIE, eldest daughter of John S. and Ann E. Banks, aged 27 years.

Wilmington papers please copy.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round, new	13	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12½@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@14	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
Ox foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@15	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.20@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@55
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@76	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 40@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	43@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1.10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 17—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 43½ cents per gallon, with sales later of 50 casks at 43 cents.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.27½ for Strained and $1.32½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.60 for Hard and $2.75 per bbl. for Soft. Sales at quotations.

TIMBER—D M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $14.00, 14.50@15.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.50; Extra Mill (good heart) $9.00@10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.50; Common Mill $5.00@6.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@4.00—*Wil. Star.*

JUST RECEIVED,
THE BEST LINE OF
CORSETS,
SILK UMBRELETTS, PARASOLS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
ever offered in this market. Also, a great variety of other NEW and BEAUTIFUL GOODS. All of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
GIVE US A CALL.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 19, 1883. 1t

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!
Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers,
Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;
BUT
GEO. A. THOMSON,
with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl,
can sooth the savage howl.
KNOW ONE AND ALL
that any thing to be had in a
FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT
HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!
SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.
Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

NAILS! NAILS!! NAILS!!!
IRON, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

FRANK THORNTON.
Now on exhibition my second shipment of Spring Silks. These goods are economical, handsome and durable.
NUN'S VEILING.
My first Invoice of these popular goods is exhausted, but I now offer a perfectly fresh and beautiful line.
FRANK THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 N. Hay Street.

STILL THEY COME!
THE rapid sale of our Summer Silks is unprecedented. They are undoubtedly the best assorted lot to select from, and lower in price than any heretofore offered in this market. A new lot of HAMBURG, BLACK AND WHITE SPANISH LACE,
and a great many NOVELTIES in our line, just received from importers direct.
Ladies are very respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves at the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
GEO. BRANDT.
April 19, 1883. 11tf

Just Received,
—A FRESH IMPORTATION OF—
Pure Jet Black Cashmeres,
Pure Black Henrietta Cloths.
Also, a beautiful line of
Black Silk Grenadines and Nun's Veiling,
in all the new shades.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 19, 1883 1t

The Ariston!
The Newest Musical Novelty.
CALL AT
McNeill's Music Store
AND SEE IT.
April 19, 1883 1t

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

H. H. H.
Saddles, Bridles and Blankets, Wagon Breeching, (known as mule Millinery,) Collars, Hames and Traces, Nails, Horse Shoes and Leather, Tin Buckets and Well Wheels.
At A. S. H. & CO., Huske's Hardware House.
April 19. 11-tf

CALL AT THE
HAY STREET GROCERY
FOR
HORSERADISH
AND
MARROWFAT PEAS.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
—ALSO—
Jars of Canton Ginger;
Green Gage Jam; Red Currant Jam;
Raspberry and Gooseberry Jams.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Piscatorial—"Watch your Corks."
To those whom it may concern:
WE are now prepared to supply Fishing Tackle, and especially to those who have sweet hearts, soon we will have a lot of fancy, pretty lines, with attractive corks. When fishing picnics are in order, we can supply. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Axes, Hatchets,
COOPERS' ADZE AND CARPENTERS' ADZE,
At H. H. H.

SCALES,
PLATFORM AND SCOOP.
Call at H. H. H.

Largest lot we have ever had of
Steel Shapes;
Bull Tongues; half Iron Shovels; Dixon Sweeps; Scooters and Solid Sweeps. Call on us.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A LOT of CRACKERS—cheap at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
GAMBRIL'S Fresh New Ground Superlative Flour at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF in ¼ gross—good packages at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
2 YEAR OLD 11 inch Tobacco in 14 lbs Caddies. For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
TRACE CHAINS, Breast Chains and Well Chains. All goods sold cheap for cash.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Free Bridge.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

AN ELECTION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE to the material interests of the people of Cumberland County, will be held on the first Thursday in May, which is to decide the question of a Free Bridge across the Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville. In the short interval between now and the day of election, the friends of the Free Bridge movement will not have time to thoroughly canvass the county, and therefore take this method of addressing their fellow citizens, and urging them to vote for a Free Bridge.

It is proposed to buy the present bridge, if it can be bought at a fair valuation. In the event that the County Commissioners and owners of the bridge fail to come to an agreement, to construct a new one. No difficulty, however, is anticipated in bringing negotiations with the present corporation to a successful and honorable result.

The means are to be raised by the sale of bonds, at not less than par, and the County Commissioners are authorized to levy a special tax, which shall not exceed ten cents on the $100 valuation, to pay the interest and accumulate a sinking fund. It is confidently believed that the bonds can readily be disposed of as the law directs.

The county is able to pay for a Bridge. Since 1870 our tax valuation has increased from about $2,000,000, to $2,780,000, and our total indebtedness in the same time has been reduced from $191,800, (most of which was interest bearing, including the railroad bonds, and what was known as the Hopkins Scrip,) to less than $100,000, all told. So that while our ability to pay has increased 40 per cent., our debts, and of course the interest on the same, has decreased about one half.

Further than this, we confidently affirm that after a year or two, a Free Bridge will add so largely to the tax valuation of property in Cross Creek and the townships on the East side of the river, immediately benefitted by it, that there will be, not only no increase, but rather a decrease, in the rate of taxation.

The bridge ought to be free as a matter of justice to the people of Fayetteville and the Eastern townships. While they have been paying nearly two-thirds of the State and County tax, there has been appropriated for the building and repairing of their bridges, during the last three years, only $274.92, while the townships on the West side, paying only one-third of the tax, have received the benefit of appropriations for the same purpose, and during the same time, to the amount of $3,003.83. These figures are taken from the records, and can be verified.

We therefore appeal to our friends in those townships to help us in this struggle for the rights of the people, not only as a matter of wise policy, but of justice.

It is absolutely necessary for the people of Fayetteville as well as those of the Eastern townships to have a Free Bridge. Our trade is steadily drifting away from us, and going to Raleigh, Selma, Smithfield and Goldsboro. It is estimated that our merchants buy $200,000 worth less of produce and sell $150,000 worth less of goods by reason of the tolls imposed by the Bridge Company. And should the railroad which has been surveyed and located from Wilson to Fayetteville be carried to completion, as is now probable, and a depot be established at the point where it crosses the Cape Fear, we shall lose the bulk of the trade which still comes to us from that quarter.

We are menaced by another danger. For some years our Eastern friends have been quietly agitating the question of establishing a new county, and should the present Free Bridge movement result in failure, this agitation will be revived with greater strength. And will they not have grave cause for complaint upon which to base a petition to the Legislature for separation? While they have been paying their proportion of the tax to keep up the bridges in other parts of the county, they can not come to their own Court House, and to the only market accessible to them, without paying a heavy additional tax in the way of bridge tolls.

In conclusion, we wage no war against the stockholders of the bridge. They are honorable citizens, large owners of real estate, both in Fayetteville and on the East side of the river, and can not fail to be largely benefitted by the increased activity of business, and the enhanced value of their property, which will result from the success of our movement. But they are the representatives of a burthensome monopoly which wars against the interest of the people. All monopolies are repugnant to the true freeman. The day for Toll Bridges has passed. Ours is the only one left in North Carolina. It stands as a barrier to the kindly intercourse between citizens of the same county, whose interests should be thoroughly identical.

Let your vote on the day of election be such as to invest the Commissioners and Board of Justices with authority to remove this barrier by fair and honorable purchase.

Duty and interest point in the same direction.

VOTE FOR A FREE BRIDGE.

By order of the Free Bridge Ex. Committee,
A. H. SLOCOMB, Chm.
April 19, 1883. 1t

CUMBERLAND CO. AGRI'L SOCIETY.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

THE Executive Committee and all other Officers are requested to meet at the office of the Treasurer, A. A. McKethan, Jr., on Tuesday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock *sharp*. A full attendance is desired as much important business will be considered. G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.
April 17, 1883 1t

Collars, Bridles,
Saddles, Hames,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Arrived at HAY STREET HOUSE,
a new lot of
Pine Apple Cheese;
Amour's Corned Beef,
"Cherokee" Corn;
Canned Pine Apple;
Maple Syrup;
Turkish Prunes, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

We Take a Just Pride
IN announcing to the public of Fayetteville and vicinity that we are now ready to show the most elegant display of
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
ever sold in Fayetteville.
We take this opportunity to invite our patrons to call and examine our stock.
Don't fail to see the celebrated FORSCH AND DEUZER HATS.
Mr. Henry Elson who is with us would, at any time, be glad to welcome his old friends.
HY. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to H. Elson,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.
GARRETT & MYROVER,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.
April 9, 1883. 9-6m

GRAND OPENING.
Spring and Summer Millinery!
THOSE HANDSOME HATS AND BONNETS ARE NOW OPEN AND READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.
Also, Neckwear in the greatest profusion, and all the latest novelties of the season.
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Perfumes, Laces, Ribbon, Flowers, Feathers and Wreaths, Underwear, Infants' Dresses, Hair Braids, Coquet Waves. Call and inspect our stock, it will pay you.
Universal Company's perfect fitting Patterns for Spring and Summer now ready.
Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1883. 10tf

REMOVAL.
McNEILL & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
MUSIC STORE
to the corne of Hay and Anderson Streets, the store formerly occupied by Col. J. A. Pemberton, where they will be pleased to see their friends.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.
New Goods Constantly Received
Watches! Watches! Watches!
We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.
CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.
The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.
Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.
Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.
We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving. We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.
Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,
Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
cleaned and repaired and warranted at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.

LUMBER!
JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.
PLANING MILL.
I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

MESSRS. ROSE & LEAK take this method of informing the public that they are now receiving (and by the last of the week will have in store) their

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

New and Desirable Spring and Summer Goods,

which were carefully selected by one of the Firm recently in the Northern cities.

These two stores are filled to overflowing with

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which the public will do well to examine.

ROSE & LEAK invite especial attention to their new stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

and to their

Shoe Department,

where may be found a full line of T. Miles & Sons and other reliable brands of Shoes.

ROSE & LEAK call attention to that popular brand of real French Corsets, "A la Serine." They have handled these Corsets for several years and believe them to be excellent.

ROSE & LEAK think their stock in all lines is more complete than usual and they respectfully ask that you will give them a call.

A good lot of MATTINGS from 15 to 75 cts. per yard.

ROSE & LEAK,
23 and 25 Hay Street.

April 5, 1883. 9tf

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods,

embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.

Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is surpassed in

LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES,

COTTONADES, etc.

We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ELSON.

April 12, 1883. 10tf

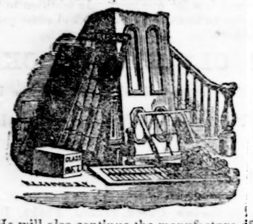
Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

Having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.



He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

THE CELEBRATED

"Faultless" Corset

is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.

April 12, 1883 10tf

Administration Sale.

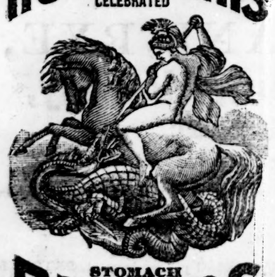
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator upon the Estate of Mrs. E. C. Byrd, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder at her late residence (near McBryde's Mills in Harnett county) on Friday, the 20th of April, 1883, all the personal property belonging to said Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Mule, one Horse, Corn, Fodder and Bacon, one Buggy and Cart, one wagon, seven head of Cattle, twelve Goats.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months' credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to me and those having claims against said Estate will present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 28th of March, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

B. F. SHAW.

March 27, 1883. 10-3t

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do, must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected radical cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

Farmers Look Here!

We call your attention to our new

Combined Hinge and Roller for Farm Gates.

This Hinge is Wrought Iron and will last a life-time.

No Cast Iron arrangement to get broken.

We wish it fully understood that we are NOT offering a "Patent Gate," or any other humbug. *And you have no Farm Right to Buy.* We do, however, most respectfully invite and solicit every intelligent farmer in the county to an examination of what we are confident you will consider the *very best device ever invented* for hanging common board or farm gates. By using the combined Hinge and Roller, with a half dozen fence boards and a few nails, any one can, in a few minutes' time, make a gate that will

Work Easier, Last Longer, Cost Less and Prove More Satisfactory

than any gate ever used on the farm. A gate hung with this Hinge and Roller requires no bracing, for it has no tendency to sag, nor will it loosen or draw the posts over; therefore ONLY LIGHT POSTS are required. It is easily operated, and can be set to allow small animals to pass through, and at the same time keep the larger ones back. Also, you may have two gates in one, by making your gates of 16 foot lumber, have a small 4 foot gate to go through on foot or horseback, and and a 12 foot wagon gate; or the hinge and roller can be put on the gate you already have. IT SAVES TIME, MONEY AND LABOR—and, in short, is just what is wanted on every farm, as proven by the thousands that are being used wherever it has been introduced. Many farmers are already using from 10 to 25 on a single farm. Over 100,000 sold East.

WE WANT GOOD MEN TO SELL THE HINGE AND ROLLER.

Having sold to A. S. Huske & Co. of Fayetteville, N. C., all my right, title and interest in the above described combined Hinge and Roller in the Counties of Sampson, Harnett, Cumberland, Moore, Wake, Chatham, Stanly and Montgomery I hereby forwarn all parties from infringing on the rights of the said A. S. Huske & Co. for the sale of the Roller Hinge in above named counties.

JOHN CONRAD,
Owner, Inventor and Patentee.

First lot of our Hinges have been received, and those who put their names down can be supplied by calling for them right away.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

April 12, 1883. 10tf

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20 foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollowware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Feb'y 22 1883 3tt

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Drawing for a Piano.

100 TICKETS at 50 cents each will be sold at the store of A. ELSON, where the Piano may be seen. One chance out of the one hundred will win.

April 5, 1883. 9-2m

A 15-Horse Power Engine,

(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 5, 1883. 9tf

FURNITURE,

Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a

FURNITURE,

Undertaking and Upholstering Business,

on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY OR NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a certain cause therein pending wherein J. R. Page, Trustee is plaintiff, and J. B. Starr and others are defendants, I shall offer for sale thirteen hundred and fifteen acres of land lying in Quwhiffle Township, known as the McFarland Land, conveyed to me by D. McDougald by Deed of Mortgage, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 414, Register's Office of Cumberland County. This sale will be made in conjunction with a sale of same land by the Sheriff of Cumberland under certain executions, and the purchaser will obtain a good title. Said lands are valuable for turpentine, timber and farming purposes.

Time of sale: May 7th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR,
Mortgagee and Commissioner.

I will sell above land at above time and place under executions.

R. W. HARDIE, Shff.

March 29, 1883. 8-ts

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Office Board of County Commissioners,
Fayetteville, April 2d, 1883.

AT a meeting of the Board, this day held, it was ordered that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 7th day of March, 1883, entitled, "An Act to enable the people of Cumberlane County to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River at or near the Town of Fayetteville, N. C;"

There will be an election on the first Thursday in May, 1883 at which the qualified voters of the County of Cumberland will be entitled to vote on the question of "Free Bridge" or "No Free Bridge", in accordance with the provisions of said Act. THOMAS G. HALL, Chairman
of the Board of Com. of Cumberland Co.

From the Minutes.

9-1e] H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.
The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.
Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

E. J. HALE & SON,

PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

Navassa Guano

AND

Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks:

Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65⅞ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

Important Land Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a certain decretal order made at Bladen Superior Court at Spring Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed Commissioner for that purpose will, on the 7th day of May next, it being the first Monday of said month, at the Court House door in Bladen county, expose to public sale a one-third interest in, of and to, the Walker's Bluff Plantation, in Bladen County, the tract containing eight hundred acres of valuable river land, lying on the river, and parallel therewith—all cleared river land, with all necessary improvements and valuable marl beds, and sold by order of Court to pay the residue of a Judgment in favor of John D. Williams, Ex'r, vs. T. S. Whitted, Adm'r, d. b. n., to either of whom application may be made for further particulars. Terms cash.

THOS S. WHITTED, Adm'r and Com.
THOS. H. SUTTON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

March 29, 1883. 8-4t

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.

All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

BAKER'S

STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE

Brand of Guano

for sale either for cash or on crop time.

Very low prices will be given to parties

Buying for Cash.

This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.

Any information in regard to it gladly given.

CHAS. HAIGH.

For Chemical Company of Canton.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well-known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.

☞ Send for prices and analysis.

Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.

December 7, 1882 137tf

D^R. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3, 1882.*

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

ENGAGEMENT

—and—

WEDDING RINGS

—and—

BRIDAL PRESENTS

—AT—

Prior's Jewelry Store.

—New Goods Constantly Received.—

Feb. 8. 1-tf

GEO. H. HAIGH,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
MARKET SQUARE

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.

Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known

Stono Phosphate Company;
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand;
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,

whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t.

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. N. MARSH, Agent.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $8; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofling, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofling Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with deepatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

THE BEST CUTLERY,

so considered the world over:

RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L

Pocket Knives, Razors

AND SCISSORS, at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.

Feb 8. 1-tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave the wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879, trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed in a Glossy BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 5th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, scin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express everywhere. Those living at a distance, where personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. Its cost a trifle. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE WILL die of COLIC, BOTS OR LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. 25 CTS. SIZE.

Seminal Pastille

An an safe and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no necessity about this preparation, as a careful observation of directions will positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is recommended by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $2; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will suit any condition), and contains vigor in the most concentrated form, $3. Sent by mail in plain wrapper. Full directions for using accompany each box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will more than the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and the cost of the course of life, cures of all cases. Given free by mail.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. M'F'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.